

## The Evening Herald.

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### TAXING THE GAS ENGINE

FARMERS of New Mexico, where much of the water used for irrigation is pumped from beneath the surface of the earth by gasoline power, cannot but be interested in the proposals, contained in the presidential address, to tax gasoline and to tax internal combustion engines.

These suggestions are bound to be met with a certain degree of opposition, for the day is just when an internal combustion engine was valuable solely as a rich man's toy. In this state, at least, and wherever there is water to be pumped for farm purposes or farm machinery to be run by power other than that of farm stock or the farmer's good right arm, the internal combustion engine is enjoying a considerable utility.

A goodly percentage of the gasoline used in the United States is employed in these valuable purposes, though of course nothing like what is used for operating automobiles, and increase of the price of this commodity must be felt by the farmer.

Taxing internal combustion engines, so far as gasoline engines are concerned, is too direct a tax upon the farmer, who is generally a man of moderate circumstances, and not, we believe, what the president had in mind in recommending such a tax. There is no objection to taxing the automobile of the well-to-do man; he is able to bear the slight additional burden. But why add to the difficulties under which the farmer must labor?

There is another development of the suggestion which cannot be viewed with wide favor, except by the manufacturers of steam engines. This is that the suggestion, as made, will affect the Diesel engine, a possible successor of steam power on ocean vessels. Taxing the Diesel engine is exactly the same as the handicaps placed upon automobile operation in England nearly a century ago, the result of which was to set the world back many decades in transportation.

Of course the taxing of Diesel engines will not halt their development, for it is not so drastic as were the restrictions placed upon "steam carriages" in Great Britain. But it logically must be expected to delay that development.

We believe that should congress favor such a form of taxation, provision should be made for the exemption of heavy duty internal combustion engines, such as the Diesel, and, perhaps those used in tractors for farm purposes, and low horse-power engines like those used for pumping. The man able to purchase a high horse-power engine for pumping will be well-to-do enough not to feel the tax greatly.

Further, we think that the exemption of the gasoline or distillate used in these motors or heavier oil, as used in the Diesel, should be exempted from taxation, if a federal tax should be laid against that article.

### A NEW PROFESSION.

THE young man of New Mexico about to choose his life-work cannot but do well if he consider the new profession opening through the development of Latin America. No one has named this profession yet, hence we shall call it "commercial economist" until someone invents a better title.

"Commercial economy" is the practice of specialized studies of the economic order directly applicable to everyday life. As applied to Latin America this, of course, implies studies more or less related to the Latin American temperament and culture.

It has been admitted everywhere that South America presents a vast field for American industry and finance. The field, however, has to be cultivated to produce results, and cultivation implies tools. No farmer tries to plough with a harrow, or seed the ground with a hay-rake. It is just as logical to send a man into the South American field of trade or banking without due equipment. However specialized his knowledge, if it is not applicable to the project to be developed it is of little use.

Granted, then, that special preparation is requisite for success and that still more specialized preparation is requisite for success in a limited field, such as Latin America, it follows that preparation acquired un-

consciously in an added aid, leaving the conscious effort available for further preparatory work.

New Mexicans are gifted at the start, by virtue of their heritage, with a knowledge of the Latin American temperament. Many of them add to this a cultivated knowledge of Spanish, the great language of Latin America. At the same time these citizens are given an opportunity to absorb all that is best of American education, American methods, American efficiency. Equipped with this dual knowledge and culture, it almost says itself that these are the material par excellence for representative of America in the neighboring republics to the south.

Why this asset lay neglected for so long is a mystery. Now that efforts are being made to develop it, now that opportunities are afforded for those possessing these qualifications to develop them to the point where they may serve society well and at the same time amass a competence for themselves, it cannot be called anything but short-sighted for New Mexicans longer to fail to utilize them.

All of which is by way of being a preamble to the statement that the University of New Mexico is in a position to extend the special training mentioned and that it affords an opportunity for the development of Americans and particularly New Mexicans to fill the profession named, commercial economy, with special reference to Latin America.

### MILITARY TRANSPORTATION.

THE beginning of a new era for highways is foreshadowed by the inclusion in the budget for expenses of the war department in the canal zone of an appropriation for "military traffic."

The matter of transportation has been recognized as a prime factor in military affairs since the days of the Romans and before. It is only since the advent of the railroad that we in this country have permitted our interest in roads as a military necessity to lag. We have counted upon the railroads; we have neglected the waterways since the Civil war and the roads for years before that.

Now comes the automobile, with its effect of rousing interest in roads and affording a new and facile means of transport in regions untouched by the steel rails. Comes, too, its success as a military transport factor, proven in the European war.

The combination of a developing road system with the military value of the automobile leads naturally to a national interest in roads as factors in military success. That this interest has begun to have effect is evidenced by the request for the appropriation mentioned.

### CLAYTON BROOM CORN CROP IS VERY HEAVY

Clayton, N. M., Dec. 8.—Over 13,000 tons of broom corn, raised in this section, have been baled and shipped out this year. This is the product of one baler, that of Thomas Lynch, and probably other amounts have been sent out as well.

Growers expect a higher price for the corn next year.

### GOVERNOR WILL GIVE PUBLICITY TO EXHIBIT

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—While he will not urge active steps directly, the governor within a few days will issue a circular letter to the people of the state and especially to the county commissioners, calling attention to the accomplishments of the state display at the San Diego exposition. A campaign is being waged to raise funds to keep the exhibit open during the second year the exposition is to run, arrangements all having been based upon the idea that the exposition would close December 31.

### EASTERN NEW MEXICO ENJOY HEAVY RAINS

Clevis, N. M., Dec. 8.—Heavy rains here and elsewhere in eastern New Mexico the other portion of the week have caused broad smiles on the farmers' faces. While not absolutely needed, the precipitation was of great value for the wheat crop and puts the ground in good shape for spring plowing.

Clevis Man Dies Suddenly.  
Clevis, N. M., Dec. 8.—Prof. E. L. Hayden was found dead in bed here yesterday morning. He had been ill for several days but it was not thought he was seriously ill.

### State Takes Point in Suit.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—The state won a point in the suit against the southwestern surety company to recover on the \$75,000 bond of Morgan Jewell when funds alleged to have been lost in the failure of the First State bank at Las Cruces. Judge Abbott sustained Attorney General Clancy's demurrer to the defendant's answer.

### Picks Is Freed.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—Dan Pinks, charged with perjury, was released from further liability in the federal court here yesterday.

The Skin and Not the Blood.  
Until recently it has been a generally accepted theory that eczema was a disease of the blood. Scientific investigations have taught us that eczema is not a blood disease and curable through the skin alone. Merit Eczema Remedy is applied directly to the diseased skin. Do not delay trying Merit Eczema Remedy. Price 50c. \$1.00. Otwell Drug Co. local agency.

## LANDS OF OPPORTUNITY TO SOUTH OF RIO GRANDE, IS STATEMENT OF PROF. R. R. HILL

Head of Department of History at University of New Mexico Tells of Wealth of Latin-American Countries and Their Relations to United States in Light of Recent Economic Developments; New Stand Taken by Important Interests Who Have Dealings South of the Border.

(By Roscoe R. Hill, Head of Department of History, U. N. M.)

The Latin-American republics lying to the south of the Rio Grande are twenty lands of opportunity. Stretching over an extent of some 3,275,000 square miles and with a population of about 80,000,000, they present fields for every endeavor. These nations possess every variety of climate, from tropical to frigid, and have topographical features which include mountain and valley, plains and plateaus, swamps and deserts.

The wealth of Latin America is comprised in its natural resources. A variety of agricultural, forestal and mineral products is found in the various countries, and the raising of livestock is one of the leading industries. Cereals, sugar cane, tobacco, coffee, cacao, yerba mate, cotton, henequen, maguey and the various tropical fruits are important agricultural products found in many countries. The forest products include mahogany, rosewood, ebony and other cabinet woods, dye woods, cinchona bark, ivory nuts, etc. Minerals are widely distributed. In Mexico are found silver, copper, iron, petroleum and gold; in Bolivia, tin, silver, copper and lithium; in Peru, silver, copper and petroleum; in Chile, nitrate of soda, copper, salt, sulphur and coal; in Brazil, diamonds, gold, iron and coal; and in Venezuela, asphalt.

Labor and capital are the two essential factors in the development of the natural resources of new countries. Because Latin America, in a large measure, has been off the line of advance of both labor and capital, its progress has been slow. To the extent in which foreign capital has been invested and foreign labor has been secured, advancement has been made in the material development. Much, however, remains to be done along these lines and many opportunities are to be found in every land. The importance of this condition to the United States lies in the possibility of investing larger amounts of American capital in the exploitation of the undeveloped resources and in the employment of an increasing number of young, ambitious Americans in the various projects.

The fact that the resources of Latin America consist largely of raw materials has an important bearing upon its commerce. Markets for these products must be secured abroad, and the necessary manufactured articles must be imported. This condition has produced a remarkable development in the commerce of Latin America during the past two decades. While the United States always has secured a considerable portion of this trade, the fact is that the share would have been larger except for numerous obstacles. The political relations, while on the whole friendly, have often been elements that led to distrust. There has been a lack of knowledge of the people of Latin America, of their languages, customs and history, of the geography and physical conditions of the countries, of the products and industries, and of the economical and financial situation. Besides, there has been an unwillingness on the part of American exporters to meet the conditions and

supply the demands of the Latin-American trade. Happily, many steps have been taken recently to remove these obstacles to Pan-American commerce. The work of the Pan-American Union and the United States Bureau of Commerce, the visits of commercial men to Latin America, the assembling of the Pan-American commercial conference in 1911 and the Pan-American financial conference in 1915, the activity of commercial organizations, the educational work of many universities and colleges, and the propaganda of many newspapers and magazines, are factors which have served and are serving to improve the commercial and other relations of the United States and Latin America.

The industrial and commercial needs of Latin America are producing an increasing demand for properly trained young men for service in many lines of activity. Consuls, managers of engineering projects, commercial salesmen, bank employees and others are required to attend to the growing industrial and commercial interests in Latin America. In which American capital is engaged. For this service adequate preparation is an essential prerequisite. A knowledge of the language, the people and their history, the geography and resources, and the economic and social conditions of the countries, cannot be disposed with in a few weeks. General economic and sociology, and business training are greatly added to efficiency.

Already many educational institutions and business corporations have taken note of the prerequisite and have made provision for the proper training. As an example of the latter organizations the National City bank of New York city may be cited. It now has a class for training young men for service in the foreign branches which it is opening in the Latin-American countries. In this class both theoretical and practical knowledge of the business, as well as thorough instruction regarding Latin America, is imparted.

Universities which have schools of commerce are including varied courses on Latin America, and many others also are offering similar courses. During the summer of 1915, sixty-seven American universities, colleges and normal schools offered courses dealing with the geography, political and social development, economic status, history and international problems and relations of Latin America. The University of New Mexico is the latest addition to the list of schools offering regular courses on Latin America. Its location in the great southwest, which was once under the dominion of Spain and possesses so much of historic association with the Spanish and Anglo-Spanish Americans are found in contact, make it an ideal place for undertaking these studies. The University of New Mexico plans to offer courses which will afford the fullest possible preparation for young men and women who desire to take advantage of the openings to be found in the Twenty Lands of Opportunity.

## National Banks Have Deposits of \$16,380,000

Total Capital Stock \$2,265,000; Thirty-seven Institutions Represented in Report of Comptroller.

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 8.—A copy of the report of the comptroller of the treasury upon the condition of the national banks as of September 3, received by the state bank examiner here, shows some interesting facts about New Mexico financial institutions. The thirty-seven national banks in New Mexico have a total paid in capital stock of \$2,265,000, and their loans and discounts amount to \$14,848,514.25. The banking houses are credited with a total value of \$449,100.30; the furniture and fixtures with a total of \$158,588.72, and other real estate owned with a value of \$248,581.10. The total resources are placed at \$22,843,572.10.

The New Mexico national banks have a total of \$352,752 in gold coin, \$291,299 in gold certificates, \$41,112 in silver dollars, \$26,437 in silver certificates, and \$28,477.25 in fractional silver coin, a total of \$318,955.25 in specie.

The report called for in November will not be turned to the public, as a compiled document, before next month, it was said.

### BELEN WOMAN'S CLUB PRESSES EXTENSION

Belen, N. M., Dec. 8.—The Belen Woman's club has decided that its greatest field of community service is to urge the extension work now being pressed through the State College. Eugene Kempenich, chairman of the Valencia county commissioners, has taken up with the Belen Commercial club the matter of obtaining a county agent next year.

WANT ADS PAY. TRY ONE.

## REAL CHANGES IN INCOME TAX ARE URGED BY MR. McADOO

(By Evening Herald Special Wire)

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—Radical changes in the income tax to reach thousands not now subject to its provisions and to improve the machinery of collection were suggested to congress today in the annual report of Secretary McAdoo as means by which the greater part of the additional revenue needed to pay for the administration could be had by changing the limits so as to tax married persons with incomes as low as \$2,000, and single persons with \$2,000 incomes. The exemptions now are \$4,000 and \$2,000 respectively.

Increases in the collection force, a requirement that returns must be made of gross income in place of net income, and a change so that the tax shall not be withheld at the source, were among Mr. McAdoo's other suggestions. He made no estimate of the number of persons who might be taxed if the amendments were adopted nor the amount that might be expected, but in connection with his request for a larger collection force he pointed out that the examination of the past personal and corporation returns showed that 62 per cent of those inspected disclosed that additional tax was due the government. On the basis of the examinations, the secretary says that apparently more than \$4,000,000 in personal tax and more than \$28,891,000 in corporation tax still is due the government.

"Many inaccurate returns are made," said the report, "some deliberately and some ignorantly, and there are without doubt, wholesale evasions of the law throughout the country. It is absolutely certain that the government is losing through inaccurate returns and evasions of the law a sum many times greater than the cost of the necessary force to investigate and check the returns and to bring to account those who are failing to make returns as required by law."

In keeping with his recent announcement Mr. McAdoo suggested the present stamp tax and the existing duty on raw sugar should be repealed in force and said again that no change of bonds is necessary either to provide for current expenses or to replace the additional burdens incident to a policy of military preparedness.

"The policy of providing for the expenditures of the government by taxation and not by bond issues," said the report, "is undoubtedly a sound one and should be adhered to. A nation, no more than an individual, can no longer continue to rely on current expenditures without eventually impairing credit. A wise, sound and permanent policy of raising the additional revenue required for preparedness and the expenditure of the government should therefore be devised and adopted."

Mr. McAdoo expressed the belief that with a return of peace in Europe, customs receipts which fell off \$60,000,000 in the last year will increase, and that the legislation suggested with a provision to make the portion of the income tax law applicable to \$16,000 instead of \$20,000, the whole or part of the additional revenue can be raised. Taxes on gasoline, candy and refined oils, horsepower of automobiles and "various other things" are suggested as further revenue raising measures.

The total estimated appropriation for the fiscal year which begins July 1, next, Mr. McAdoo puts at \$1,288,847, including \$116,363,579 for the postoffice which is reimbursable and about \$90,000,000 more for the Panama canal and sinking fund. Receipts for the same year based on existing law without extension of the sugar duty or the emergency tax, Mr. McAdoo puts at \$1,410,000,000 and \$12,000,000 in disbursements at \$332,501,000 leaving an excess of disbursements over receipts if legislation is not passed to change conditions of \$222,701,000. As explained in his recent statement, however, that amount could be reduced to about \$24,000,000 by the extension of the emergency and sugar tax laws.

Secretary McAdoo's report gave the people of the United States have reason to congratulate themselves on the financial and business condition of the country after the serious situation which confronted them a year ago. "The European war produced disaster in this country as well as in Europe," said the secretary. "Our industrial situation was, for a time, seriously hurt, and the cotton

## SEVERE PUNISHMENT

Of Mrs. Chappell, of Five Years' Standing, Relieved by Cardui.

Mt. Airy, N. C.—Mrs. Sarah M. Chappell of this town, says: "I suffered for five years with womanly troubles, also stomach troubles, and my punishment was more than any one could tell."

I tried most every kind of medicine, but none did me any good.

I read one day about Cardui, the woman's tonic, and I decided to try it. It had not taken but about six bottles until I was almost cured. It did me more good than all the other medicines I had tried, put together.

My friends began asking me why I looked so well, and I told them about Cardui. Several are now taking it."

Do you, lady reader, suffer from any of the ailments due to womanly troubles, such as headache, backache, sideache, sleeplessness, and that everlasting tired feeling?

If so, let us urge you to give Cardui a trial. We feel confident it will help you, just as it has a million other women in the past half century.

Begin taking Cardui to-day. You won't regret it. All druggists.

Write to: Chattanooga Medicine Co., Ladies' Advisory Dept., Chattanooga, Tenn., for special leaflet on your case and 64 page book on "Menstrual Hygiene for Women," in plain wrapper, N. C. 154

## DON'T FORGET THE BIG Discount Sale

at John Lee Clarke's Big Curio Store



### Special for Friday, Dec. 10th

A Large Assortment of Chimayo Blankets, the right size for couch throws, 36x72. Regular price, \$10.00. Special Price, for One Day Only \$6.35

An Assortment of One Hundred Navajo Hand Hammered Silver Bracelets. Regular prices, \$2.25, \$2.35 and \$2.50. Special Price—\$1.40

IN LOOKING OVER OUR STOCK YOU WILL FIND HUNDREDS OF ODD AND CURIOUS THINGS TO SEND "BACK EAST"

TO EVERY LADY WHO MAKES A \$3.00 PURCHASE on Saturday we will present a box of Fine Chocolate Candy.



## JOHN LEE CLARKE

Incorporated  
Central Avenue Near First Street

growing states of the south sustained heavy losses through declines in the price of cotton. Every power of the government was exerted to mitigate the situation and I believe it is not exact to say that but for the active agency of the government in protecting and conserving the business interests of the country during that critical period grave disaster would have resulted.

"It is a pleasure to acknowledge that the efforts of the government were rewarded and supported by the energy and patriotic co-operation of the business interests of the country. During the year there has been a steady, healthy, forward movement in every line of activity, until now prosperity has been firmly established throughout the country."

Mr. McAdoo included letters from mercantile agencies to support his statement, and quoted figures on railroad and other business operations to show their soundness. "The financial situation of this country," he continued, "has never been so strong and favorable as now. Our financial resources are the greatest in our history, and our banking system, through the creation of the federal reserve system, is now the strongest in the world. In every respect the economic and financial condition of the country is extraordinary. It is greater than that of any other nation, and if we use our resources and our opportunities intelligently and wisely, we shall establish the prosperity of this nation upon an impregnable foundation for many years to come."

In this connection the secretary's report showed the stock of gold in the United States on November 1, 1914,

was \$2,193,112,762 compared with \$1,805,479,530 on January 1 and that it is by far the largest sum in gold ever held by any country. Indications were added that the present stock would be greatly augmented.

The report reviews at length operations of the treasury department for the year. Mr. McAdoo's depositing of gold in the Atlanta, Dallas and Richmond federal reserve banks, and his decision to make reserve banks government depositories and fiscal agents. Legislation recommended included \$50,000 for a second Pan-American financial conference in Washington in 1917 and \$25,000 for the use of the United States section of the international high commission on uniformity of laws for the two Americas.

The method of leasing the public buildings in an omnibus bill received the secretary's disapproval and he asked that it be discontinued. New laws were of public notice, he said, after not authorizing the acquisition of public building sites with authorities made for the buildings to go on the site. He asked that the secretary of the treasury be authorized to let the buildings to the city and not to make a just as important as the same appropriated under the present system will permit.

Mr. McAdoo asked for two additional officers for the coast guard service on the Pacific coast to cost \$100,000, a harbor cutter for New York to cost \$125,000 and one for San Francisco to cost \$100,000. He says that in plan for national defense the coast guard will have important assignment and that authorization for the service will be valuable from a military standpoint.

## Growth and Success

The steady growth that has characterized the business of this bank ever since its establishment thirty-seven years ago is the best possible proof of the successful manner in which it protects and serves its depositors' best interests. It is the largest bank in New Mexico and Arizona.

Whether your banking business is large or small you are entitled to the best banking service, and you will receive it at this bank.

## First National Bank

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO  
Capital and Surplus, Half a Million